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value to students in subsequent years. The omissions of historical events are almost as peculiar as the inclusion, as the third cause of Italy's entrance, of the failure of Francis Joseph to return Humbert's ceremonial visit. What Mr. Carnovale apparently means to say is that it was worth Italy's while to make war upon Austria to force from her an official recognition of the occupation of the Papal States in 1870. But his manner of stating it is characteristic of his treatment of much of Italian history. While the gist of what he has to say is exactly what most Americans need to be told, it would have been much more effective if the history were more accurately stated, and if there were a franker acceptance of certain familiar facts, so well-known to everyone as to be beyond concealment—such, for instance, as the fact that the Triple Alliance was originally due to Italian rather than Austrian initiative. The book contains few documents and none not easily accessible elsewhere. The Italian version seems to contain nothing not in the English edition.

ROLAND G. USHER.

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*Rising Japan: Is She a Menace or a Comrade to be Welcomed in the Fraternity of Nations?* By JABEZ T. SUNDERLAND, M.A., D.D. Billings Lecturer (1913–14) in Japan, China, and India. With a Foreword by Lindsay Russell, President of the Japan Society. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1918. Pp. xi, 220.)

The purpose of this book is stated by the author as follows: "What I am trying to do is simply to aid a little, if I may, in causing the people of this country to lay aside their national, racial, and religious prejudices, and to judge of this rising and important neighbour nation of ours on the other side of the Pacific, fairly and justly, that is, by the same standards that we employ in judging our neighbour nations on the other side of the Atlantic, and that we want other nations to employ in judging us" (p. 49).

The volume covers three main topics: the civilization of Japan, the menace of a Japanese invasion of America, and the Japanese in California. Other brief chapters deal with the civilization of Asia, the menace of Japan in China, and the menace of Japan in the Philippines. The civilization of Japan is discussed under such heads as public order, progress of science, art, industries, agriculture, sanita-

tion, temperance, crime, education, and so on, and the conclusion is that "Japanese civilization, like our own, is far from perfect. . . . They have many limitations some of them very serious. But of what nation may not the same be said?" (p. 48). The menace of a Japanese invasion of America covers the origin of the idea and points out the improbability and impossibility of the event. As to Japan in China, a Monroe Doctrine of the East is advocated. The California controversy is briefly treated and its solution is found in the plan proposed by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick. And as to the Philippines, Japan does not want them and could not take them if she did. In any case, we are told, "our stolen islands are a peril as well as a burden" (p. 204); they should be granted independence and placed under an international treaty of neutrality. The concluding paragraph voices this sweeping generalization: "If an armed conflict ever arises between the two nations, it will not be a war of invasion of America, but, as already said, a war of aggression on our part, which we shall be compelled to fight at Japan's door, the crime of which will not be Japan's, but our own."

The attitude of the author toward Japan is, throughout, appreciative and sympathetic. The treatment is expository, the style is pleasing, but in order to assure easy reading the author lays himself open to the charge of superficiality. It is the kind of book which would interest and convince one who had read some of the newspaper yarns about Japan and the Japanese, and who wished to see them answered or explained. But it would hardly alter the views of anyone who had fixed ideas on the subject. It was very much worth while to show up the puerility of many of the charges against the Japanese which have been current of late, but the whole question of the position of Japan in Asia and in America cannot be treated as simply as Dr. Sunderland has done.

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*Nationalism and Internationalism, the Culmination of Modern History.* By RAMSAY MUIR. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1917. Pp. 224.)

Professor Muir regards the war as a struggle between the "twin causes" of nationalism and internationalism, on the one hand, and militarism and racialism—that is, "the belief in the inherent superiority